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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74, 8 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3 rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 859, 3 rings.
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THE IMPENDING CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle is impending in this State as well as throughout the nation. There will be much vigor exhibited in the strife and, judging from the past, we may expect considerable bitterness and misrepresentation. This the people of Utah ought to avoid. There is no necessity for it, and it is always productive of evil. There is no excuse for falsehood even in politics. The saying "all's fair in love and politics" is untrue. It is not fair to misrepresent a person or a party; it is not wise to entertain bitterness of spirit towards either.

Freedom of opinion is conceded in theory by all classes of citizens and freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed by the Constitution of each State and of the United States; this, of course, within legitimate limits. Each party and each individual, then, should regard these liberties as equal to all, and never become angry because others differ in political views, nor desire or attempt to put them in a false light. An argument or assertion is always weakened if not destroyed, by a distortion of the attitude of an antagonist.

In Utah the people are largely of one religious faith, but they are divided as to political creed. Opposing parties among them should credit each other with sincerity, no matter how strongly they may differ as to politics. They should act as friends and neighbors in spirit, and deal, and speech, according to every one that liberty they claim for themselves. The custom of burlesquing one another ought not to be followed as in some communities. If discussions are to be had on the principles of either party or the qualifications of any candidate, let them be conducted in fairness and without venom and abuse. Let all debate be as between friends who differ in opinion honestly, and who all desire at heart the welfare of the state and the nation.

In furnishing to this paper reports of political meetings, we desire our correspondents to abstain entirely from those misleading and disgusting caricatures that disgrace most of the party organs here and elsewhere. What good purpose is served by reporting a large gathering of citizens of either party as composed of "a few unimportant persons, chiefly children"? Or describing an enthusiastic assembly as "a frost"? Or trying to be funny over serious discourses, and holding up to ridicule utterances worthy of deep thought?

There will be good men, no doubt, put forward on either side of the controversy, men suitable personally for the positions to which they are nominated. Do not try to besmirch their reputation, or whisper unfounded insinuations about their conduct. Let every candidate stand on his merits, personally and as a public officer. That which he represents is of course open to public discussion and it should be truthfully stated before it is opposed. We need good and true men in office who will be fit for their stations and worthy to represent the State wherever they officiate. If we get inferior men it will be the fault of the voters and the party leaders.

Let us have a clean campaign, without spite, falsehood, bribery, corruption, intimidation or coercion of any kind. As free citizens we should think and act for ourselves, keeping in view the welfare of the State and the nation and having due regard for the rights, liberties and good will of our associates who do not see as we do as to principles or parties. Be truthful, courteous, considerate yet firm as to our convictions of right, and we will emerge from the campaign without those feelings of chagrin, regret and wounded honor, that have followed the strife and contention in some periods of the past.

"PICKETING" FORBIDDEN.

In the superior court at San Francisco on Saturday an important decision was rendered, in a case involving the legality of "picketing" and "boycotting" by labor unions. A strike had occurred against a livery stable, the union men being "ordered out" after the usual fashion, the grievance being the refusal of the proprietor, at the demand of a walking delegate, to discharge a non-union man and employ a union man in his place. The stables were picketed and boycotted, and an injunction was then applied for to prevent the union from interfering with the plaintiff's business. The case was fully argued and the result was that a permanent injunction was granted.

The principle underlying this decision is evident and impregnable. As the court declared: "The Constitution alike protects natural freedom and industrial freedom. If the right of property is inalienable, the right to labor is inviolable. The right to labor is a right of property, and the duty to protect it is the highest office of our laws." The court showed that while legislative power may alter and regulate remedies and procedure, they cannot destroy a substantial remedy nor defeat the enforcement of constitutional right. No man or combination of men is permitted by the Constitution to harass or injure another in the pursuit of his lawful business. These are principles, and they cannot be legislated away not be subverted by any organization however numerous or powerful.

The right to strike is not denied, but there is no right, in law or in reason, to compel others to strike or to prevent people from working in the place of strikers. The picketing practice resorted to by some of the unions is unlawful and unbearable. It will have to be suppressed if persisted in. Injunctions by the courts will be followed by executive action, until the liberty of labor is established. What is called "government by injunction" does not fit the case of such injunctions as that issued by the California court. The abuse of that power would be wrong, like the misuse of any other power. But the evil that it meets is too great to be ignored, and the full power of the law must be exercised to prevent the wrongs of picketing and boycotting.

Our Washington correspondent quotes Daniel Davenport, the executive agent of the American anti-boycott association, who gave the following statement, recently, in explanation of the movement to suppress the evil which crops out at most of the troubles fomented by the unions. He said:

"The arrest of President George F. Golden of the Teamsters' union, who attempted to prevent a teamster from delivering goods consigned to his care, is a fair but striking sample of the trouble which employers have with strikers' picketing. Chicago has always been noted for the intimidation of independent workmen attempting to take the place of strikers. In the case of the Kellogg Swiftboard company, in which the Anti-Boycott association was directly interested, the attempts of the strikers to prevent the delivery of goods to the company, and the use of force and intimidation to prevent the company from supplying their places were so desperate and such extreme measures were used, that the case has become one of record in labor circles. During the strike, notwithstanding the injunction issued by Judge Holdom, fifty-three assaults were committed upon the employees of the firm, both men and girls, and no less than three hundred specific cases of intimidation were recorded. Slugging committees were detailed to follow the non-unionists to their homes and administer brutal beatings. After the strike had been in progress more than six weeks the Teamsters' union, of which Mr. Golden is now president, became involved. From 50 to 250 police officers were detailed to guard the wagons of the company, which were surrounded by mobs of hating, cursing men, women and boys, and which passed through blockaded streets. Shots were fired, bricks and every conceivable missile thrown and it became dangerous to walk in the streets adjacent to the caravan."

"As a result of these troubles many of the union pickets were arrested and fined in the courts, tort suits aggregating \$45,000 were entered against the officers and members of the union involved, and twelve union officers and pickets were fined and committed to jail for violation of the injunction suits, and a number of indictments were secured against his assailants and more will doubtless follow."

A PEACE CONGRESS.

A peace congress has recently been held at Manchester, England. It was attended by about 250 delegates representing various organizations in the United Kingdom. The presiding officer was Mr. Leonard Courtney, one of England's prominent statesmen. The delegates entertained no illusions respecting the work to which their hands and hearts are given. They admitted that the conditions of the present hour appear to be peculiarly adverse to their crusade; they recognized that they were as a voice crying out in the wilderness, but they nevertheless, see reasons for hope for the future.

Mr. Courtney pointed out that we have something more to acknowledge as weighing against our hopes and aims than the war between Russia and Japan, and the expedition to Tibet. We have to recognize, he said, the state of feeling amongst civilized countries, which is one always pregnant with danger of war, instead of the old desire for pacific relations. Instead of a temper of trust and confidence in our neighbors, there has, he maintained, come over Europe and there is extending into the continent of America a temper of advancement, aggression and annexation, a temper of extension of influence and authority which is most threatening to the future peace of the world. How, he asked, is such a temper to be met? The one answer, he continued, which may not seem to be a hopeful answer, is that it is only to be met by the conversion of men by bringing home to individuals a sense of the iniquity of war—by getting them seized with a sense of the beauty of peace; it is by creating in them something like a passion for the pacific settlement of disputes and a dwelling together in brotherhood of the nations of mankind.

An international peace congress will be held this year in Boston, during the month of October, on which occasion ways and means will be discussed for the promotion of peace in the world. Such gatherings are helpful. They serve to keep the subject before the world, as the ideal to be attained. Universal peace, however, presupposes the adjustment of the various political tangles into which centuries of strife and injustice have involved the nations. There can be no peace as long as the weaker nations are suffering oppression at the hands of the stronger. But how can an adjustment be effected?

ed? How can the conquerors ever be made willing to relinquish their prey, except by compulsion, by new wars? That is the problem which appears utterly hopeless, except to the eye of faith, which sees far beyond present conditions and rests upon that part of man's future history, when all power, and dominion, and government shall have been yielded up to Him "whose right it is to rule." Then there will be no oppression, no injustice, no wrongs left to the future to right. There will be no cause for war.

The question how to promote universal peace is therefore, in the first instance, the question of how to render all men willing to submit to the rule of the Redeemer. In the solution of that question, the universal peace question will be solved. Parliaments and congresses on peace, are helpful in the degree they point out the correct direction in which to seek the object at which they aim.

LIGHT IS NEEDED.

Complaints come from Tokio, to the effect that Russian soldiers are committing acts of barbarity upon fallen Japanese soldiers. They claim, for instance, that bodies recovered show that they had been submitted to torture, before finally killed. In one instance the report is that the victim was partially skinned before life was extinct.

Similar reports always come from battlefields. No matter how "civilized" war is, it is savagery. It is the reign of the beast. And where the beast is let loose, such occurrences must be expected. But the Russian soldiers are not, as a rule, highly civilized, or naturally gentle. Where they have a chance, they are sure to follow their instincts.

This is all the more certain because even the Russian press, in some instances, advocates savage warfare. The Moscow Gazette is quoted as follows:

"In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in a bush. It must be destroyed, and we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not. To burden Russia with thousands of Japanese prisoners is perhaps in accordance with humanitarian principles, but it is very unwise. No quarter, no prisoners, should be our motto."

It is hardly conceivable that the paper mentioned could advocate this "no quarter" policy without the approval of the government censor. If that is the case, it is but natural that the soldier in the field should carry out the order thus indirectly conveyed to him.

But then, the rest of the world should enter a protest against that kind of warfare. The nations of Europe cannot afford to permit the revival of 18th century massacres. Every such revival means a setback to progress. And therefore the entire world is interested.

Could not the two combatants be prevailed upon to fight this deplorable duel in the open daylight of publicity, instead of in the dark? They have almost excluded journalists, and the consequence is that what passes between them is almost unknown, until it is no longer news. The Spanish-American war was fought in the light. Every step of it was seen by the entire world. There is no reason why this war should not be conducted in a similar manner, as to publicity. If it were, there would not be so many atrocities of the nature complained of, for even Asiatic soldiers would be ashamed of torturing wounded enemies, if the rays of publicity were turned on them. Such acts seek darkness. They are no longer possible in broad daylight.

It is time for Port Arthur to fall again.

In a long life years count more than anything else.

In lieu of taking neutral vessels Russia will take water.

Left handed people are expected to do right as much as other people.

The boys object to the automobile because they can't "hang on behind."

Switzerland is about the only power that is not contemplating enlarging her navy.

There are people who mistake hypocrisy for shrewdness and act accordingly.

And now Nature is kindly lending her aid to the politicians and furnishing them with plenty of hot air.

In the way of wonders all that Utah lacks now is some mammoth caves to go with her gigantic natural bridges.

If Kuropatkin has been hemmed in by the Japanese it is not to be wondered at if he has a stitch in his side.

Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel writes, "I am happy to report." What a variation from the stereotyped phrase, "I regret to report."

The party that can make political capital out of the Chicago butchers' strike will have no difficulty in making mountains out of mole hills.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has been telling why people should not eat meat. She neglected to mention the most cogent reason, because the price is so high.

A New York physician says, "spend all the time you can in the open air." No physician ever gave better advice than that. And the prescription doesn't have to be filled by a druggist.

The Russians claim to have killed or wounded some thirteen thousand Japs at Liao Yang with small loss to themselves. And then they retired. How use doth breed a habit in a man.

President Roosevelt is lying low and still just now. When occasion requires no man in the country knows better how to make a still hunt than the au-

ther of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman."

What folly for political parties in the West to taunt each other about silver! There was a time when all were nearly breaking their necks tumbling over each other to proclaim themselves the true and only champions of the white metal. While those days are past, yet there should be some consistency if only for appearance's sake. It never looks well in people or parties to go from one extreme to the other.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the death of Robert E. Pattison the people of Pennsylvania have lost a faithful public servant and the Democratic party of the nation one of its most attractive figures and most trusted leaders. A Democrat twice elected governor of such an overwhelmingly Republican state as Pennsylvania might reasonably expect a still higher honor from his party in the nation; yet Pattison, in spite of his phenomenal success as a vote winner in Philadelphia and the state, was never available as a presidential candidate, chiefly for the reason that his success in his home state was on each occasion won on what are termed local issues, which could not be forced to the front in a presidential campaign.

Portland Oregonian.

Another man active in the ranks of his party has succumbed, while yet in the prime of his years, to the fatigues of a severe political campaign. Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, lies dead at his home near Philadelphia from pneumonia that was brought to a fatal termination by weakness of the heart, from which he had suffered since the fall of 1902. His exhausting labors in the campaign at that time he being Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and his disappointment at the result, enfeebled his constitution and he had not been a well man at that time. The heat and excitement at the St. Louis convention a few weeks ago made further inroads upon his vital forces, and he became an easy prey to the malady with which he was attacked a few days ago. His death at 53 furnishes another illustration in the long list of object-lessons which show that politics as a vocation does not pay.

Troy Press.

Undoubtedly Mr. Pattison's death was hastened by his prominent participation in the affairs of the Democratic National convention in the over-heated city of St. Louis. Ailing before that and subjected to hard and protracted committee work, he was unable to stand the strain, and has finally yielded up the ghost.

The strife is o'er, the battle done! The victory of life is won! The song of triumph has begun. Alleluia!

Los Angeles Times.

The dispatches state that Mr. Pattison's decease is attributable to a severe cold contracted at the St. Louis convention, and the fact is now recalled that a number of men who took leading parts in that gathering were stricken with illness. Bryan, Daniels, Williams, Sheehan and several others left the big powwow sick and exhausted. The unseemly hours that were persisted in, the terrible heat and the all-around strenuousness of the affair could scarcely fail of such a result. Among those who thus physically over-reached themselves was the lamented Pattison. Strong and young and robust as he was, he went down in the ordeal, and by his taking off a useful life is ended and a bright career cut short in the midst of its work and hopes.

New York Evening Post.

Since Mr. Pattison's retirement from the governorship, Pennsylvania has been more than ever dominated by the very machine which he fought so well. It is certainly a mournful reflection that the man who gave Mr. Pattison's greatest enemy, Quay, the most comfortable during the last years of his rascally life and paid him a tribute when dead, was no less a person than Theodore Roosevelt. To him many outraged Pennsylvania Republicans once turned as to a Moses to lead them out of the wilderness of Quayism.

LADIES' Free Day
AT
Saltair Beach.

The one great event of the season which is hailed with delight by thousands of Salt Lake's fair daughters.

Today, Aug. 8th,
An excellent train service, trains 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. and every 45 minutes thereafter during afternoon and evening, making

30 TRAINS 30
Welcome to all.
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

A Sunday Spent at Lagoon

Is more beneficial in many ways than anything you can get for the same amount of money. The surroundings are charming in every way and the tone of the place is moral and elevating. Come out and see.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Brighton Hotel Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon
Daily Stage via Park City, connecting with trains, and stage every other day up Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen Hotel at 7 a.m. Telephone 26, Murray Exchange, or 1000 Main Street.

HYRUM NELSON, Prop.

New Shirt Waists

HALF PRICE.

The Derby Waist.

Monday morning bright and early commences the greatest Shirt Waist Sale of the Season, the result of a smart purchase of three hundred of the Celebrated Derby Waists, the merits of which are too well known to need further praise.

In the lot are Linens, Sheer Lawns and Dotted Swisses; Tucked, Lace trimmed and Embroidery trimmed. The latest effects and made with the new easy-to-iron sleeves. Sizes 32 to 44.

Regular \$2.50 Derby Waists \$1.25
Regular \$2.75 Derby Waists \$1.37
Regular \$3.00 Derby Waists \$1.50
Regular \$4.00 Derby Waists \$2.00

Our Final Clearance Sale

will continue another week, and let us remind you right here, that when the Fall goods are placed on display at Z. C. M. I. there will not be a single article of "out-of-season" or old goods among them. Our policy is to buy carefully, not "over-stocking", and to sell our goods out in the season for which they were purchased, always starting each season with strictly new lines of merchandise.

We expect this week to

Clear Out Everything

in the line of Summer Goods and our price concessions are such that you will make a big profit on every article you purchase.

Many bargains (and some of the best) we can not advertise, as the lots are so small that we could not supply the demand which advertising would create. Notice our "Special" tables whenever you visit the store.

White Wool Goods In Canvas, Vests, Panamas and Crepes—standard goods which are bargains at our regular prices. **One Half Price.**

Fancy Parasols, Large and Handsome Line, **Half Price.**

Children's Wash Suits, Fine Assortment, **One Third Off.**

Silk and Lisle Gloves, in black, white and colors, **20 to 25** per cent reduction.

Table Damask, 15 special offerings, regular prices from 35c to \$3.00, at a reduction of **20 to 25** per cent.

Table Napkins, 26 different offerings, 40c to \$18.50 values at **25 Per Cent Off.**

20 Per Cent Discount on all other linens, on lawns and white goods, towels and bed spreads.

All Tuckings at Half Price.

Sheeting at Greatly Reduced Prices. About 40 special values in Bleach and Brown Pepperill, Utica, New York Mills, Bleach Muslin, Lonsdale and Butterfly Gambia, "Indian Head" and "Honest Width" Unbleached Muslin, etc. All honest goods and at prices which are named but once in a long while.

Our Remnant Counters are full of tempting bargains in white and colored Lawns, Dimities, Waistings, Suitings and Staple Goods at **ONE HALF VALUE.**

Ginghams, Calicoes, Percales, Twill Shirtings, Cheviots, Etc., All at Reduced Prices.

A BIG SUCCESS

was our day at Saltair last Wednesday, and we thank our thousands of friends who helped make it so. By the way, it has been discovered that all those who won the dancing contests wore Z. C. M. I. shoes or slippers. We have always known that our Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers were WINNERS and their genuine merits are winning us new business in this department every day. The reason why will be apparent if you investigate.

Napkins and Tooth-picks

are still being given away at our Drug Store and you can obtain them any day between 8 a. m. and Midnight, during the entire summer season.

Our next Grand Outing and Field Day will be at LAGOON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1904--and you're invited

We'd like you to get acquainted with a little word not in the dictionary, but which will be one of the most popular words in the vocabulary of Utah people after September 1st. It's "KNEIPP" and it's pronounced K-N-I-P-E, K as in Kite. It's always best to get the pronunciation right before going into details.

Z. C. M. I.
UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.